# Chambers of the Honorable Joan B. Gottschall UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

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May, 2008

#### Counsel and Parties:

The clerk of the court has been directed to provide you with the attached case management packet which contains important information about my pretrial case management procedures. <u>Please read the attached materials carefully</u>.

Please pay particular attention to the court's policies concerning the informal exchange of discovery and the court's requirement that counsel meet to fully explore settlement prior to the first scheduled status conference. It is the responsibility of plaintiff's counsel to set up this preliminary meeting and to ensure that opposing counsel obtains a copy of the attached case management packet. Informing opposing counsel that copies of this packet are available online is sufficient.

Also note that in an effort to expedite the resolution of discovery disputes, the court has asked counsel for the moving party to include in his/her 37.2 statement a brief description of the position taken by each party on each contested discovery matter.

These policies and rules have been designed to facilitate the prompt, efficient, and equitable disposition of civil cases on my docket. The success of this court's trial procedures depends on your willingness to familiarize yourself with these materials and to act in conformity with them.

Joan B. Gottschall United States District Judge

## JUDGE JOAN B. GOTTSCHALL

# CASE MANAGEMENT PACKET

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## I. <u>INITIAL STATUS CONFERENCE</u>

The court will set this case for status within approximately seventy (70) days of the filing of the complaint. At this initial status conference the parties will: (1) inform the court of the nature and scope of the case; (2) identify settlement opportunities; (3) inform the court whether they are willing to consent to the reassignment of the case to the assigned magistrate judge; (4) set the initial discovery parameters; and (5) schedule future conferences and (when necessary) motions.

Parties are encouraged to contact chambers to schedule an earlier status conference, if desired.

To maximize the effectiveness of the scheduled status conference, the court requires that <u>plaintiff's counsel</u> schedule a preliminary meeting with opposing counsel, approximately fourteen (14) days before the scheduled status conference, to explore fully early settlement opportunities and identify areas of agreement. The reciprocal discovery fourteen (14) day clock begins to run at the time of the preliminary meeting. *See* Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a). <u>Plaintiff's counsel</u> shall advise opposing counsel of the need to obtain a copy of this case management packet as soon as possible.

The court recognizes that in some cases the scheduled status conference may take place before defendants have filed an answer to the complaint. However, the court expects all defendants who have been served to participate in this process regardless of whether they have filed an answer.

## II. SCHEDULING AND SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES

After the initial status and scheduling conference, the court may hold scheduling and settlement conferences.

## III. MOTION PRACTICE

Parties are advised that, unless directed by the court and with the exception of courtesy copies,

the court does not allow parties to send letters directly to the court. Instead, parties must file and notice motions.

#### A. Scheduling Motions

The court hears motions on Thursdays at 9:30 a.m. All motions must be filed by 4:30 p.m. on the third business day prior to the hearing date (Monday). Parties must file via the court's electronic filing system (CM/ECF) and are required to deliver a courtesy copy to Room 2356 by 4:30 p.m. on the third business day prior to the hearing date (Monday). Failure to meet the filing deadline or to deliver a courtesy copy to chambers will result in the motion being denied.

On agreed or routine motions, the court will post its rulings on the Judge's web page at: <a href="https://www.ilnd.uscourts.gov">www.ilnd.uscourts.gov</a>, by 1:30 p.m. the day prior to the scheduled hearing date. Unless the court has informed a party via the web page that it need not appear, counsel is expected to be present whether or not the motion is agreed.

#### B. <u>Discovery Motions</u>

#### a. <u>Meeting Requirement</u>

The court encourages the parties to work out discovery disputes and discourages the filing of discovery motions. Discovery disputes are normally resolved at a status call, motion call or pretrial conference without briefing. If the matter cannot be resolved without briefing, the court will set a briefing schedule.

With regard to the filing of motions for discovery and production of documents under Rules 26-37 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the court will not hear or consider any discovery motions unless the parties have complied with Northern District of Illinois Rule 37.2, which provides:

Motions for Discovery and Production; Statement of Efforts to Reach an Accord. To curtail undue delay and expense in the administration of justice, this

court shall hereafter refuse to hear any and all motions for discovery and production of documents under Rules 26 through 37 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, unless the motion includes a statement (1) that after consultation in person or by telephone and good faith attempts to resolve differences they are unable to reach an accord, or (2) counsel's attempts to engage in such consultation were unsuccessful due to no fault of counsel's. Where the consultation occurred, this statement shall recite, in addition, the date, time and place of such conference, and the names of all parties participating therein. Where counsel was unsuccessful in engaging in such consultation, the statement shall recite the efforts made by counsel to engage in consultation.

In addition, in any case in which a Rule 37.2 consultation was had, the movant's 37.2 statement shall include a brief, non-argumentative description of the position taken by each party on each contested matter.

Counsel are advised that over broad discovery requests may be denied categorically, and over broad objections may be categorically overruled.

## b. <u>Depositions</u>

Ordinarily, disputes should not arise during depositions. If counsel expect significant disputes to arise, they may schedule a deposition in the attorney and witness room at the courthouse, where the judge will be available to resolves disputes. When disputes arise during depositions outside the courthouse, counsel should place a conference call to chambers, and the court will, if available, rule on such disputes on the record over the telephone.

#### C. Extensions of Time

Any party seeking an extension of any date set by order of the court or by any court rule should file a written motion to extend the date **before** the scheduled date arrives. Parties who allow a scheduled date to lapse without action risk sanctions if the opposing party is forced to come into court to compel compliance with the schedule.

#### D. Final Pretrial Orders

The parties are to refer to Northern District of Illinois Local Rule 16.1 as well as the Northern District's Standing Order Establishing Pretrial Procedure for the form and content of the Final Pretrial Order.

### IV. DISCOVERY CUT-OFF DATES

All discovery should be commenced in time to allow a reasonable opportunity for a response prior to a scheduled discovery cut-off date.

## V. CONSENT TO PROCEED BEFORE A UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Too often litigants are unaware of the efficiencies to be gained by having their cases tried before United States Magistrate Judges. Magistrate judges, because they do not carry a felony criminal docket, are in a much better position than district judges to schedule and adhere to firm trial dates and can often provide a trial date more expeditiously. They are empowered to conduct both bench and jury trials and are experienced in doing so. The court strongly encourages counsel to inform their clients of this option, and to discuss it with opposing counsel. The magistrate judge consent form is available at: <a href="http://www.ilnd.uscourts.gov/PUBLIC/Forms/consent.pdf">http://www.ilnd.uscourts.gov/PUBLIC/Forms/consent.pdf</a>.

#### VI. CRIMINAL MATTERS

Blanket motions to adopt other defendants' motions will not be accepted in criminal cases. Defendants may, however, file a motion to adopt a specific motion filed by a co-defendant. No objections to presentence reports or motions for upward or downward departure, or responses to such objections and motions, or sentencing memoranda or position papers will be considered if filed out of time unless a motion to file late is made no less than one week prior to the date set for sentencing. Normally, failure to file these materials on time will require a postponement of the sentencing.

No sentencing or change of plea hearing will be continued until the courtroom deputy is notified

of the need to change, in writing, at least one week (7 days) prior to the date set for hearing. Failure to comply with this standing order will result in counsel being sanctioned in the amount of \$100.00 payable to the Clerk of the Court, 219 South Dearborn Street, 20th Floor, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

## VII. <u>JURY MATERIALS</u>

The court's materials include the juror question sheet, introductory remarks for the venire, and preliminary jury instructions. The juror question sheet is the only voir dire that will be asked unless lawyers provide additional questions with the final pretrial order (civil cases) or ten (10) days in advance of trial (criminal cases).

Civil and criminal jury materials are available online at Judge Gottschall's web page at <a href="http://www.ilnd.uscourts.gov/JUDGE/GOTTSCHALL/jury.htm">http://www.ilnd.uscourts.gov/JUDGE/GOTTSCHALL/jury.htm</a>.

#### A. CIVIL TRIALS

As a supplement to the Final Pretrial Order, ten (10) days before the start of trial, plaintiff's counsel is required to provide the court with the following materials: (1) a brief, agreed statement of the case to familiarize the venire with the basic issues in the case; (2) a list of all parties, witnesses and involved parties to screen potential jurors who may have familiarity with individuals who will be involved in the case; and (3) a list of counsel who will be participating in the case.

Supplemental jury questions for voir dire not included in the Final Pretrial Order must also be provided to the court no less than ten (10) days prior to the first day of trial.

Additionally, a copy of any deposition transcript sought to be read at trial must be submitted to the court no less than ten days before the first day of trial. All material sought to be introduced by the plaintiff shall be bracketed in red. All material sought to be introduced by the defendant shall be bracketed in blue. Objections shall be listed on a separate sheet (with page and line number) with sufficient detail provided

so that a ruling can be made.

## B. <u>CRIMINAL TRIALS</u>

Ten (10) days before the start of trial, counsel are required to provide the court with the following materials: (1) each party's proposed list of voir dire questions to supplement the Juror Question Sheet; (2) a brief, agreed statement of the case to read to the venire; (3) a list of all parties, witnesses, and involved parties to screen potential jurors who may have familiarity with individuals who will be involved in the case; (4) a list of counsel who will be participating in the case and any other persons who will be seated at counsel table. To the extent that the required lists of parties and witnesses and counsel cannot be fully prepared ten (10) days in advance, they may be supplemented on the day of trial.

#### VIII. ALL TRIALS

The parties are responsible for clearing all exhibits and/or other materials from the courtroom after trial. Any materials left in the courtroom after the verdict has been returned will be destroyed.

#### IX. SUMMARY JUDGMENT MOTIONS

Judge Gottschall's Standing Order Regarding Motions for Summary Judgment are available online at Judge Gottschall's web page at: <a href="www.ilnd.uscourts.gov/Judge/Gottschall">www.ilnd.uscourts.gov/Judge/Gottschall</a>.